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THE JERUSALEM POST

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TIME

October 29, 1984
* ISRAEL: A \$500 million
misunderstanding?
* REAGAN: MONDALE: Who won?
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Prime Minister Shimon Peres meets with workers of the Sdom metal works during his visit to Dimona yesterday.
(David Rubinger)

Peres pledges aid to ailing development towns

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — Prime Minister Shimon Peres yesterday assured mayors of development towns that he would help them overcome their pressing economic difficulties. But he gave no pledges to the meeting of 23 mayors in Dimona that could be translated immediately into hard cash.

The mayors unfolded before the prime minister a list of problems that have been dogging them for some time; funds due them from the Interior Ministry have been held up for more than three months; the development towns are paying the banks IS2 billion in interest and other charges monthly on IS10b. in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rocket attack on IDF liaison unit

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER KIRYAT SHMONA — A 107-millimetre Katyusha rocket was fired yesterday morning at the Israel Defence Forces liaison unit in Nabatiya. The rocket struck the building but no one was hurt.

South Lebanon Army troops searched the area and found a rocket launcher with wires and a timer about five kilometres from Nabatiya.

In another incident yesterday, three rocket propelled grenades were fired at an SLA stronghold in the western sector of South Lebanon, about eight kilometres north of Jouyah. The building was slightly damaged.

Bundestag speaker Barzel rejects bribery charges

BONN (Reuter). — The speaker of the West German Bundestag (lower house), Rainer Barzel, yesterday said charges that he received money to step down as leader of his party in favour of chancellor Helmut Kohl, were "infamous."

He was testifying before an all-party parliamentary committee investigating allegations that the Flick industrial empire bribed politicians to secure influence and tax concessions.

Barzel has been accused of accepting 1.7 million marks (\$560,000) from Flick in 1973 to give up the

Damascus says won't discuss S. Lebanon — but Rabin still hopeful

JERUSALEM POST STAFF AND AGENCIES DAMASCUS. — Syria said yesterday it would not enter into direct or indirect negotiations with Israel over the withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon.

The state-controlled Damascus Radio was commenting on a statement by Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Tuesday night in which he said he believed Syria was willing to negotiate indirectly with Israel to reach agreement in Lebanon.

Interviewed on Israel Television last night, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he was not disappointed by the Syrian response.

Rabin expressed the opinion that it will be possible for Israel to achieve an overall understanding

with Syria to prevent Syrian soldiers from venturing south to take over territories vacated by the Israel Defence Forces when such a withdrawal takes place and to guarantee that terrorists will not operate within areas under Syrian control.

He said that Israel must press on with its attempts to attain a security arrangement in Lebanon because, he said, any military solution to the problem will be worse.

In the event such an arrangement is worked out, the IDF can be counted on to withdraw within nine months. And although Israel will never again permit terrorists to return to South Lebanon, he himself, cannot promise Katyusha missiles

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bar-Lev says negligence enabled double murder

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER TEL AVIV. — Irresponsible conduct on the part of civilians facilitated the murder of Revital Seri and Ron Levy near the Cremisan monastery near Beit Jalla on Monday, Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev charged yesterday.

"A man who gets a gun from the army and leaves it unguarded in a room, only to get a letter of thanks from the PLO, and a guard company that hires an Arab from the territories as a watchman without checking on his background only to save a few

pennies are guilty of reckless behaviour," Bar-Lev said.

Bar-Lev was referring to the Jerusalem Technological Institute where Issa Nimr Jibrin, who has already admitted to the murder, worked as a guard despite his criminal record, and to his apparently easy theft of a Galil rifle left in the institute.

Jibrin, who lives in Dehaishe, near Bethlehem, led police to the murdered bodies on Monday night when they came to question him about the stolen rifle, which he himself had reported to them two days earlier. When they arrived in Dehaishe, the police had not yet known of the murder, and were in fact reluctant to believe Jibrin when he told them he had killed two Israelis.

Dehaishe residents yesterday said Jibrin had served a sentence for murder in Jordan.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Fowl play in poultry price rise

Post Economic Reporter No one would admit yesterday to being the culprit in the Great Poultry Mystery of Tuesday night.

But at least two ministers were claiming credit for the about-face that followed the Treasury's announcement that the prices of frozen poultry and meat would go up 90 to 95 per cent — though none was taking responsibility for the original decision.

The Treasury announced the drastic price rise early Tuesday evening. Five hours later, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy announced that during the evening's meeting of economic ministers he had forced the Treasury to limit the price hike to 24 per cent — the increase announced Tuesday for all other subsidized foodstuffs.

But Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon later implied that he was the minister who raised the issue at the meeting. He claimed to have decided to raise the issue when he was asked to sign the decree raising the prices by 90 per cent and more, which he refused to do.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i did not have anything to do with the Treasury's original increase in the price of frozen meat, although he did know about the hike in poultry prices. The spokesman declined to say who did make the decision to increase meat prices.

Treasury officials were willing to avoid pointing the finger at Moda'i, even though they were the only ones left to take the blame for the price hike.

"The minister needs credibility, so if he claims ignorance about the decision to raise the price of frozen meat, we will not comment," the Treasury officials said.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres explained last night that Agriculture Minister Aryeh Nehamkin had ordered the poultry price rise after being requested to do so by poultry farmers. The rise in frozen meat

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Mubarak plans second summit with Hussein

CAIRO (AP). — President Hosni Mubarak said yesterday he would hold a second summit with Jordanian King Hussein shortly to discuss a new joint strategy for the Middle East peace.

"I believe that we will meet again within a short time and after this we shall launch a move toward the U.S. and other countries," Mubarak said in an interview with the London-based Saudi Arabian newspaper *As-Sabah*.

Mubarak underlined the need for further consultation with Jordan to agree on "the style of approach" in advance of the coming U.S. presidency term.

He said any delay in formulating a joint strategy would be costly but did not give any indication about specific details of the strategy he had in mind.

As package deal talks begin Bitter Histadrut attack on gov't economic plan

By ROY ISACOWITZ and AVI TEMKIN

Jerusalem Post Reporters Formal negotiations for an economic package deal opened last night with a bitter attack by Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar on the government's economic-recovery plan. Had it not been for the "honour" of Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the importance of the issue, the Histadrut delegation would have declined to attend the session, Kessar said.

The talks at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem between government, Histadrut and manufacturers' representatives went on until late last night and were due to resume this morning.

The Histadrut's implacable opposition to the government's plan appeared before the session by Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and Manufacturers Association President Eli Hurvitz that the package deal could be concluded in a short time. The government would like the wage and price freeze, a central component of the package deal, to go into effect on November 1.

Speaking to reporters before the meeting, Kessar said the government's plan was "neither a package nor a deal." The government had reserved the right to do as it pleased and the manufacturers had gained what they wanted, Kessar said, adding, "Only the workers have to pay." He added that the price freeze as envisaged by the government was barely a freeze at all.

Hurvitz, on the other hand, told reporters that he thought the plan

was a good one. "I think it could be the basis for negotiations," he said. Hurvitz added that the manufacturers would bring up in the meeting the plan's failure to deal with exports and other issues.

Last night's session opened with a review of the government's programme by Moda'i. He explained that the plan envisaged a gradual reduction of inflation and not a one-time knockout blow. "We must return the inflationary genie to the bottle," Moda'i said.

Carrying on with that metaphor, Moda'i said that the bottle was a maximum monthly inflation rate of 12 per cent — bringing it below the level at which a monthly cost-of-living increment must be paid. According to the papers drawn up by former Bank of Israel governors Moshe Sanbar and Amnon Gafny, on which the government's recovery plan is based, an acceptable monthly inflation rate after six months would be 6 per cent.

Speaking after Moda'i, Kessar informed the participants that the Histadrut delegation had seriously considered not attending the session. The government's action in raising the prices of subsidized items the day before the talks was scheduled to begin showed it had "lost all sensitivity to the workers," he said.

I don't know who leads the government, economically speaking," Kessar declared, eliciting a response from Peres that he took full responsibility.

Kessar attacked the essence of the government's plan, saying that the intention to reduce the C-o-L increment by one third would mean that the workers would absorb 50 per cent of the price increases — because the increment is paid at a rate of 80

per cent only. In annual terms, that translates into the erosion of 24 per cent of the worker's real wage, he said.

Kessar also scored the government for talking in terms of 35,000 civil servants losing their jobs. "Have you prepared the economy so that industry can absorb them?" he asked.

He also criticized the plan's failure to improve the taxation of the self-employed. "Why don't the self-employed pay something?" he asked. "What is Savoyon paying?"

In contrast to the government's plan, Kessar presented the proposals drawn up by the Histadrut Central Committee this week — also with the guidance of Gafny and Sanbar — which call for a 5 per cent reduction of gross salaries for one month, in return for tax rebates.

The government's plan, as presented by Moda'i last night, proposes a total freeze of prices and wages for six weeks, followed by another four months of controlled price rises. The workers will yield one-third of the C-o-L increment due them, while the manufacturers will absorb two-thirds of the price increases. The exchange rate will not be frozen.

Meanwhile, the government's plan and Tuesday's subsidy cuts have aroused widespread opposition. Trade union and labour council leaders from around the country will attend a national crisis conference next Monday to formulate a common strategy in opposing the government.

The conference was decided on during an emergency meeting of the Histadrut's Trade Union Department steering committee late Tuesday night.

Condemns general apathy

Tzur defends policy on Soviet aliya

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

Post Knesset Reporter Minister of Immigrant Absorption Ya'acov Tzur said yesterday that Israel can say "we have done all we could for Soviet Jewry" only when every last Jew who wants to come to Israel is permitted to do so.

Replying to four urgent motions for the agenda, Tzur said that the Knesset debate gives force to the conviction that Israel is the country of the entire Jewish people.

Seated in the VIP gallery were Jewish Agency Executive chairman Aryeh Duzin and some 30 Russian olim. Among them were Yosef Mendeleich of the Leningrad hijacking trial; Shmuel Schwartzband, former principal of the Jewish seminar in Riga; Michael Nudler, organizer of Jewish cultural activities in Moscow; and Immanuel Lichterov, who published an underground Jewish publication in Moscow.

Tzur said that in the effort to win

for Soviet Jewry the right to immigrate to Israel there was room for both quiet diplomacy and overt action.

"Our generation must so act in this matter that it will not be called to account by history for not having done all in its power," he said.

Tzur called "shameful" Israeli society's equanimity towards the plight of Russian Jewry. The Jewish activists were straining to hear the voice of the people of Israel. "If it is sounded, it will get through to them. And much more quickly than we think — the same day, sometimes within the hour."

On the other hand, Tzur said, we should not go to the other extreme in self-accusation. In the first place, not everything that is being done can be revealed. Secondly, it is not in our power to open the gates.

He urged the government to call on the Soviet Union to separate the struggle for the right of Jews to come

to Israel from political differences between the two countries.

Tzur read out the names of 15 Prisoners of Zion (including Yosef Begun and Anatoly Shcharansky) and six aliya activists awaiting trial. He then proposed that the Knesset "adopt" them.

He announced that the cabinet meeting devoted to the question of Soviet Jewry would be held "in another 10 days or so."

The Knesset accepted Tzur's motion that it "take note" of his statement that the government would consider the various proposals put forward in yesterday's debate. There were three opposing votes, cast by the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality.

Just before the vote, Charlie Biton (DFPE) demanded the floor, to move that the four motions be struck from the agenda. But Speaker Shlomo Hillel ruled that there was no

(Continued on Page 3)

Fatah leader seized near Hebron

By DAVID RICHARDSON

Jerusalem Post Reporter One of the most wanted Arab men in the West Bank has been captured by the security forces some 14 years since they first began their hunt for him.

The man, Ali Halil Riba'i, was arrested in Dura, south of Hebron, on September 4, but the news of his capture was suppressed until yesterday.

Riba'i, thought to be one of the already legendary local Fatah leaders in the West Bank, evaded capture by hiding in the caves and wadis of the South Hebron Hills and the Judean Desert since the rest of his cell was destroyed by the security forces in the early 1970s.

Riba'i was a close associate of an already legendary local Fatah leader, Bajes Abu Atwan, who has become something of a folk hero in Palestinian literature. Abu Atwan

had been killed in a clash with the Israel Defence Forces.

News of Riba'i's arrest was broadcast by the Baghdad-based Voice of Palestine radio some 10 days ago, although the fact that he had been caught was already well known within days of the raid on Dura.

Several other people have been arrested in the Hebron and Jerusalem areas since then for allegedly helping him in his prolonged hiding in the desert caves and valleys from where he would periodically emerge to recruit, train and supply other Fatah members. Riba'i was armed when arrested.

Meanwhile, in the Ramallah military court, the local Israel Defence Forces prosecutor has brought charges against four other West Bank Arabs for their part in the attempted murder of a soldier and his brother last May.

The four are Muwafek Sa'id al-Khatib, 18, Ali Kan'aan, 19, Ali

Mohammed Askar, 18, and Rashad Askar, 21, all from Hizma village near Jerusalem. They are also charged variously with membership in an illegal organization (Fatah) and with having undergone training in the use of explosives.

The charges arise out of the attack on Itai and Gadi Weil, both of Kibbutz Yad Mordechai. The brothers were on a hike in a wadi near the village when they were allegedly attacked by the four accused.

Al-Khatib and Ali Askar are charged with attacking Itai, a soldier on leave, with a knife and stealing his rifle. The two other accused allegedly stoned Gadi and prevented him from coming to help his brother.

Itai eventually overcame his attackers and rushed at Khatib, who fired at him but missed. The brothers detained al-Khatib but the rest of the group fled and were caught within hours.

Bid to save 250,000 Ethiopian drought victims

ADDIS ABABA (Reuter). — Ethiopia said yesterday it would move a quarter of a million people from drought-hit areas to save them from starvation, and at the same time appealed for a massive international airlift of food.

Dawit Giorgis, head of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, told western aid agencies the government would start to move 250,000 people this week from drought-hit northern and southern regions to fertile areas in western Ethiopia.

Dawit also appealed for an international food airlift. "The time it may take to transport relief assistance by sea is now the greatest concern," he feared.

Unless an airlift was organized for the 6.4 million people afflicted by drought, "it may now be too late and a catastrophe of the highest magnitude is imminent," he warned.

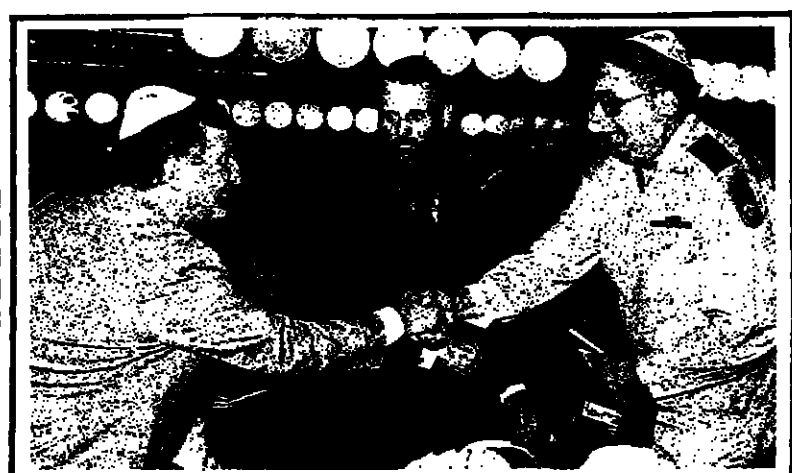
The resettlement of the drought victims would be voluntary, he told the meeting with the agencies. Dawit said Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam left yesterday to view resettlement sites in the western Wollega, Illubabor and Gojam regions, which have been spared Ethiopia's worst drought since one in 1974 that killed 200,000 people.

"A massive resettlement and rehabilitation scheme involving 50,000 heads of families, or about 250,000

people, from northern Shoa, Wollo and Tigray provinces in the north and Wollaita in the south will be launched this week," he said.

Among those to be moved would be many of the two million people in Wollo and Tigray who have been living at relief centres since the drought struck four years ago.

It is the first time that the government has attempted to move whole families. The government had allocated resettlement sites at state farms and other areas where facilities existed to help the drought victims, he said. The three western regions are fed by rivers and are extremely fertile.



Boys Town Jerusalem alumni honor Nakash family on school's 36th anniversary

Over 500 guests and alumni, representing thousands of Boys Town Jerusalem graduates, gathered to pay tribute to their 'alma mater' on its 36th anniversary. Boys Town, founded in 1948 with a handful of Yemenite immigrant children, is now a major educational center with 8 schools, 1,250 students and a magnificent campus.

The spotlight was focused on the establishment of an International Guardians of Jerusalem headed by Mr. Joseph Nakash, Chairman of the Board of Jordache Enterprises, manufacturers of the world famous Jordache jeans. The Nakash family have contributed a physical training center at Boys Town Jerusalem in memory of their mother, Miriam.

Rabbi Alexander S. Linncher, Guest of Honor of the 36th Anniversary Dinner which took place at Gan Oranin Hall in Tel Aviv, said that the International Guardians comprise an honor society of individuals dedicated to the advancement of Boys Town's program of Torah and technological training for Sephardic and disadvantaged youth.

The Rishon Lezion, Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, Honorary President of BTJ, spoke movingly of the vital role played by graduates as men of Torah. Rabbi Yosef said Boys Town Jerusalem plays a major role in giving Sephardic youth a new and authentic self-image. Tat-Aluf Yitzhak Geva of the Israeli Air Force made a presentation to Mr. Nakash in recognition of the Nakash family's support of Boys Town. He praised the high level of Boys Town's training in electronics, computers and other sophisticated technologies.

(Communicated)

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Everybody is scared,' says chicken shopper

By MICHAEL EILAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The enormous refrigerator in the Hamashbir supermarket in central Jerusalem was empty of frozen chicken three minutes after the store opened at 8.30 yesterday morning.

"It isn't up 95 per cent," one woman gasped as she tried to elbow her way through the refrigerator. "They said this morning on the radio that chicken is going up by only 24 per cent."

Nobody seemed to pay any attention. The elderly people who had waited in line for the department store's doors to open rushed through the aisles grabbing anything they thought might be more expensive tomorrow.

Several men picked up enormous slabs of frozen

beef and tried to rush off to the cashier carrying the meat on their shoulders. They were stopped by irate supermarket employees, who tried to tell them that the meat had to be packed and tagged with a price code.

"A few months ago nobody bothered to go out shopping when they raised prices," a woman who was willing to identify herself only as "Rahel" said while she stood in line with 32 packets of margarine and four chickens. "But everybody is scared. Things can get really bad like in Germany."

A few elderly women said they had spent their entire allowance from the National Insurance Institute stocking up on basic foods. Several women arrived at the cashiers with full carts but were then told that the food they had bought cost

more than the 20 or 30 thousand shekels they had brought to the supermarket. The lines grew nervous as the people tried to take off enough items to meet their budget.

After the whole frozen chicken was gone, people started picking up any frozen goods they could find. One woman picked up six (entirely unsalted) frozen ducks but somebody told her there was no point in buying ducks so she discarded them on her way to the cashier.

But there were still plenty of chicken wings and legs left. One man who said he was shopping for his entire extended family sadly loaded his cart with chicken wings. "We all hate chicken wings," he said, "but I suppose that's what we're going to be eating for the next month or two."

Sharon appeals to Histadrut for joint effort to save ailing Ata

Post Knesset Reporter
Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon told the Knesset yesterday he had asked Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar to join forces in an effort to save the Ata textile works.

Replying to motions for the agenda, Sharon said that representatives of "one of Israel's large companies" are conducting an on-the-spot study of Ata's production processes in order to decide whether it was prepared to take it over.

Sharon said that the ministry, in the hope of a positive decision by that firm or another, has requested that the appointment of a receiver for Ata be postponed for a few days.

He also said that despite the difficulties, the ministry has seen to it that Ata has been getting a supply of

cotton, albeit a reduced amount. There is a world of difference between a closed plant and one that is operating even on a reduced scale, he said.

Sharon stressed that Ata's continued operation, even by a new buyer, would require that allocation of special funds to cover the difference between expenditure and receipts for a period of three to six months.

David Rudge adds:
Representatives of the Gabor textile firm toured the Ata plants yesterday — the first on-the-spot visit by a potential buyer.

But Gabor's owner, Gershon Rozov, stressed that his company's interest in Ata did not necessarily mean it would buy the textile concern.

He said such a purchase would depend on many factors, including the extent of government involvement in the Ata crisis. He said Gabor also wishes to see whether Ata has a viable future. This in turn would depend on the government's willingness to help all the textile firms in the country, particularly regarding exports.

Rozov told the Jerusalem Post it would take at least two weeks to investigate Ata's situation, by which time the Industry and Trade Ministry's inquiry team should have put forward a recovery programme.

Representatives of the Gabor firm spent all morning at Ata's main factory at Kiryat Ata and later visited the firm's plant at Kurdi. Ata's chairman, Asher Levy, said Gabor had shown "genuine interest" as a potential buyer, although there

are several other potential purchasers.

Levy said there were optimistic signs now for the future, but Ata's short-term prospects were still very bleak.

He said the immediate problem was finding enough money to pay suppliers to keep the concern going until a buyer is found.

"What we are doing today is trying to keep Ata alive by artificial respiration, but that cannot last much longer," he said.

The Jerusalem Post learned that the Industry and Trade Ministry's inquiry team is likely to recommend that a receiver be appointed to run the company's affairs and that the government arrange for funds to enable Ata to continue production until a buyer is found. The report is due to be published later this week.



Plaza chefs and general manager ready to whip up a storm with medals they won at the recent Frankfurt Culinary Olympics. Right to left: Eli Fadida, general manager Bernhard Kohn, Shalom Kadosh and Aharon Shasha.

All astew about chefs' Olympic medals

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israeli chefs, who returned from the International Culinary Olympics in Frankfurt this week, seem to have cooked up a story about their accomplishments. But now it appears that too many cooks spoiled the broth and it's not at all clear.

The stew began when the national team, headed by chef Avigdor Bruch of the Jerusalem Hilton, told an item reporter upon returning to this country that the team had won five gold medals, five silver cups and a silver platter. Follow-up stories in newspapers said the Israelis had come in fourth among 30 participating nations and a member of the team appeared on the radio with the "winning recipe."

But Jerusalem Plaza general manager Bernhard Kohn, whose team at the event was headed by Plaza chef Shalom Kadosh, was outraged. According to Kohn, the Israeli team's medals were participation

awards, given to all the national teams which took part. He said Plaza hotel chefs won two gold, one silver and three bronze medals for their efforts.

Kohn's version was backed up by Victor Azulai, chef of the Jerusalem Renaissance Hotel, who went as head of the Jerusalem city group.

According to Azulai, his own team was told upon arrival that they would have to compete as individuals, making their work far more difficult. Nonetheless, three of them — Azulai, Avshalom Yanai and Arnon Nahmani — all won bronze medals in the competition.

When asked about the discrepancy by The Jerusalem Post, Bruch insisted that his team's awards were for more than just participation and were only given to teams that were ranked up at least 80 per cent in the scoring competition. Eight national delegations failed to win any prize at all, Bruch said.

Meanwhile, both Azulai and Kadosh stressed that even if the Israeli team had won no special honours, this would have been no disgrace in a competition into which many countries poured huge sums. The Canadian team, which captured first place, came with half a million dollars worth of supplies. Moreover, Kadosh noted, virtually all the "Canadian" chefs were either Germans or Japanese.

Others brought priceless serving pieces, while the Israelis had to go begging for utensils, and the larger delegations had hotel kitchens at their disposal, while the Israelis were given a day and a half in a municipal kitchen.

As compensation, Kadosh said, the Israelis for the first time had access to the Israel Government Tourist Office in Frankfurt. Kadosh, who is secretary of the Israel Circle of Chefs, said he was grateful to the head of the office for his willingness to help the chefs in any way.

Ministries demand big rise in electricity and postal rates

Post Economic Reporter
Electricity and postal charges will jump between 54 and 120 per cent if respective proposals from the Energy and Communications ministries are approved today.

The Knesset Finance Committee is scheduled to vote on a bid by energy chiefs to get a 30 per cent increase in electricity prices. They want it retroactive to September 24.

The committee was due to vote on the new charges yesterday but a decision was deferred for a "thorough discussion" on fuel prices.

But the Electric Corporation and the Energy Ministry yesterday were

not prepared to wait for their proposal to be approved. They tabled an additional request for a 24 per cent rise in electricity prices — effective from yesterday.

And so the total increase in electricity prices could be as high as 61 per cent.

Meanwhile, the Communications Ministry has called on the finance committee to approve an 83 per cent increase in the price of sending letters and postcards and a 102 per cent rise in the cost of telegrams. Registered mail is to go up by 120 per cent.

Rare films on Jewish life are donated to Yad Vashem

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An important collection of films covering Jewish life in Europe and Ereẓ Yisrael from 1900 to 1945 — with special emphasis on the Nazi period — was handed over to Yad Vashem at a ceremony yesterday.

The donor was the West Berlin film producer Bengt von zur Muehlen, whose Chronos-Film company possesses one of the largest collections of historic film documents.

During a visit here eight years ago von zur Muehlen met Benjamin Arnon, who heads the information department at Yad Vashem, and promised he would eventually donate his films dealing with Jewish life to Yad Vashem.

Over many years he had collected about 50 hours of original film documents on this subject, some of them as yet unpublished or hardly known.

The films were donated to Yad Vashem.

Over many years he had collected about 50 hours of original film documents on this subject, some of them as yet unpublished or hardly known.

Herut Lapid, director of the programme and a member of Kibbutz Ayelet Hashahar, said Kibbutz Matzuva, in Western Galilee, will soon be accepting a 24-year-old woman who is completing a three-year prison term.

So far 30 prisoners have been rehabilitated on kibbutzim around the country. Three of them have applied to join the kibbutzim that took them in — Kibbutz Amiad, Tel Katzir and Masada.

ELECTRICITY. — The executive committee of the international organization for the prevention of electrical accidents in industry is to meet tomorrow in Haifa. The organization's headquarters are in Cologne.

Haifa cracks down on unlicensed vendors
HAIFA — The municipality is continuing its crackdown on vendors who operate stalls without business permits, the municipal spokesman reported yesterday.

Municipal inspectors dismantled 16 illegal stalls in Derech Ha'atzma'ut downtown, in a four-hour operation that began at midnight on Tuesday.

A similar operation was carried out in the Talpiot market in the Hadar HaCarmel quarter two weeks ago.

Adit local council employees end strike
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — The 60 employees of Adit local council called off their strike and returned to normal work yesterday after the Interior Ministry promised to provide funds to pay their September salaries.

Council chairman Mordechai Amar said negotiations with the ministry over consolidating Adit's debts of IS60 million are continuing.

NA'AMAT — A ceremony marking the end of the second academic year of the Women's Studies Programme at Haifa University, featuring addresses by university rector Prof. Uriel Rappaport, programme director Prof. Marily Saffer, Na'amat leaders Marsha Lubelsky and Phyllis Sukter, and Judge Hadassah Ben-Itto, was held on campus yesterday.

It adds: "The international community, both in the UN and in other ways, must act to ensure that a basically defenceless people, faced with a foreign occupation and the presence of armed settlers, is not the victim of discriminatory treatment in higher education or other matters of such a kind as to lead to a status of educational disadvantage and permanent inferiority."

The report, which runs to almost 90 pages, includes a statement by the legal adviser to the Israel Foreign Ministry, as well as the views of other government officials. It pays "some credit" to Israel for the development of higher education in the West Bank, but recommends that Military Order 854 be rescinded, as "the extraordinary powers over academic life for which it provides naturally lead to a storm of protest" and it represents "a potential threat" to academic life which "creates distrust and prevents sensible co-existence."

In a report issued four years ago, the International Commission of Jurists charged Israel with illegitimately exercising the powers of a sovereign government in the West Bank.

European Jewish council meets here

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Jewish Agency Executive Chairman Arye Dulin has promised leaders of Jewish communities in Europe that they will receive help in promoting Jewish education, despite budget cuts in the Agency.

Dulin spoke before a board meeting of the European Council of Jewish Communities, which met in Jerusalem this week for the first time. The body, chaired by France's Chief Rabbi Rene Smuel Sirat,

included representatives from Western Europe and Yugoslavia. Jews from other Communist countries cancelled plans to come at the last minute.

The board was invited to Israel by the World Zionist Organization.

Dulin asked the European Jewish leaders to try to raise more money for Jewish education locally in addition to looking to the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization for help.

C'ttee discusses women's night work

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The need for special permits for employing women at night may soon be abolished. The long-standing regulations cover all places of employment except hospitals, hotels, newspapers, the international telephone exchange, customs and police agencies.

A report submitted yesterday to the Knesset's Labour and Social Affairs Committee indicates that the number of women nightworkers who require permits in this country — ever considerable — dwindled the last year from 1,387 to 812. They are employed mainly as night computer-perations staff at banks and research institutions, and in the food and textile industries.

A Labour and Social Affairs

Ministry representative told the committee that the trend in recent years has been away from the third shift in manufacturing industries, and this was the reason for the decrease in women workers employed at night.

While committee chairwoman Ora Namir favours abolition of the regulations requiring special permits for nightworkers, another committee member — Shoshana Arbeli-Almoshino (Alignment) — thinks the regulations should remain in force for the women's own protection.

Shlomo Shimon (Shas) agrees with her. He believes that, if controls were eliminated, some employers would force their women employees to work at night, "and this would inevitably lead to the break-up of many families."

Correction
Professor Steven M. Cohen of Queens College in New York is not associated with the "Business Group for Middle East Peace and Development" as incorrectly reported in yesterday's Jerusalem Post. The organizer of this committee is Stephen Cohen of City University Graduate Centre.

NA'AMAT — A ceremony marking the end of the second academic year of the Women's Studies Programme at Haifa University, featuring addresses by university rector Prof. Uriel Rappaport, programme director Prof. Marily Saffer, Na'amat leaders Marsha Lubelsky and Phyllis Sukter, and Judge Hadassah Ben-Itto, was held on campus yesterday.

Harassment' of W. Bank universities rapped

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The pattern of Israel's treatment of the West Bank universities over the past five years has been "one of harassment going beyond what might be reasonably justified on the grounds of public order or security," according to a report published here yesterday.

The report, by the International Commission of Jurists, which is based in Geneva, and the World University Service (UK), contains findings of a mission of inquiry to "academic freedom under Israeli military occupation" that the organizations undertook last year.

The members of the mission were Alan Roberts, reader in international relations at St. Antony's college, Oxford; Boel Joergensen, president of the University Centre of Odense, Denmark; and Frank Gorman, a justice of the California Supreme Court and professor of international law at the University of California, Berkeley.

The report states that although the two sponsoring organiza-

tions "hope that it may make a useful contribution to the important debate on academic freedom in the occupied territories."

The report notes that "there is an undeniable conflict of interest between the institutions and the Israeli authorities. The universities reflect the widespread desire of the Palestinians for some kind of statehood; the Israeli authorities oppose that aspiration."

It describes the "anti-PLO" pledge introduced two years ago as "a clumsy attempt to force workers from outside the territories, especially university teachers, to make an overtly political statement." It then says that there is "a clear and urgent need to reconsider the wide range of administrative measures and practices affecting the universities," in particular those restricting the import of foreign funds and planning refusals.

It says that there should be greater recognition of the role the universities can play in the economic, intellectual, cultural and political development of the area and calls for greater contact between Palestinian and Israeli universities.

It adds: "The international community, both in the UN and in other ways, must act to ensure that a basically defenceless people, faced with a foreign occupation and the presence of armed settlers, is not the victim of discriminatory treatment in higher education or other matters of such a kind as to lead to a status of educational disadvantage and permanent inferiority."

The report, which runs to almost 90 pages, includes a statement by the legal adviser to the Israel Foreign Ministry, as well as the views of other government officials. It pays "some credit" to Israel for the development of higher education in the West Bank, but recommends that Military Order 854 be rescinded, as "the extraordinary powers over academic life for which it provides naturally lead to a storm of protest" and it represents "a potential threat" to academic life which "creates distrust and prevents sensible co-existence."

In a report issued four years ago, the International Commission of Jurists charged Israel with illegitimately exercising the powers of a sovereign government in the West Bank.

SYNOPSIS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company of Canada (000's omitted)

1. SYNOPSIS OF CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS OF THE HEAD OFFICE ABROAD SYNOPSIS OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1982 AND 1983

	1982	1983		1982	1983
Investments	\$7,479,070	\$8,653,512	Capital, Funds & Balances	\$ 832,003	\$ 940,017
Fixed Assets	50,270	83,014	Life Insurance Reserves	6,573,935	7,745,597
Other Assets	509,659	701,435	Reserve for Unrealized Risks in General Insurance	9,274	11,916
			Pending Claims	43,211	51,320
			Other Liabilities	580,576	689,111
	\$8,038,999	\$9,437,961		\$8,038,999	\$9,437,961

DETAILS OF INSURANCE BUSINESS AND OF PROFITS FOR THE YEARS 1982 AND 1983

	1982	1983
Life Insurance Premiums	\$1,225,421	\$1,521,929
General Insurance Premiums	4,807	10,472
Profits on Life Insurance	10,469	39,534
Profits (losses) on General Insurance	(4,494)	(7,202)
Income from Investments net of expenses not set off against business account	6,293	5,514
Business Profit (before allocation)	5,975	32,332

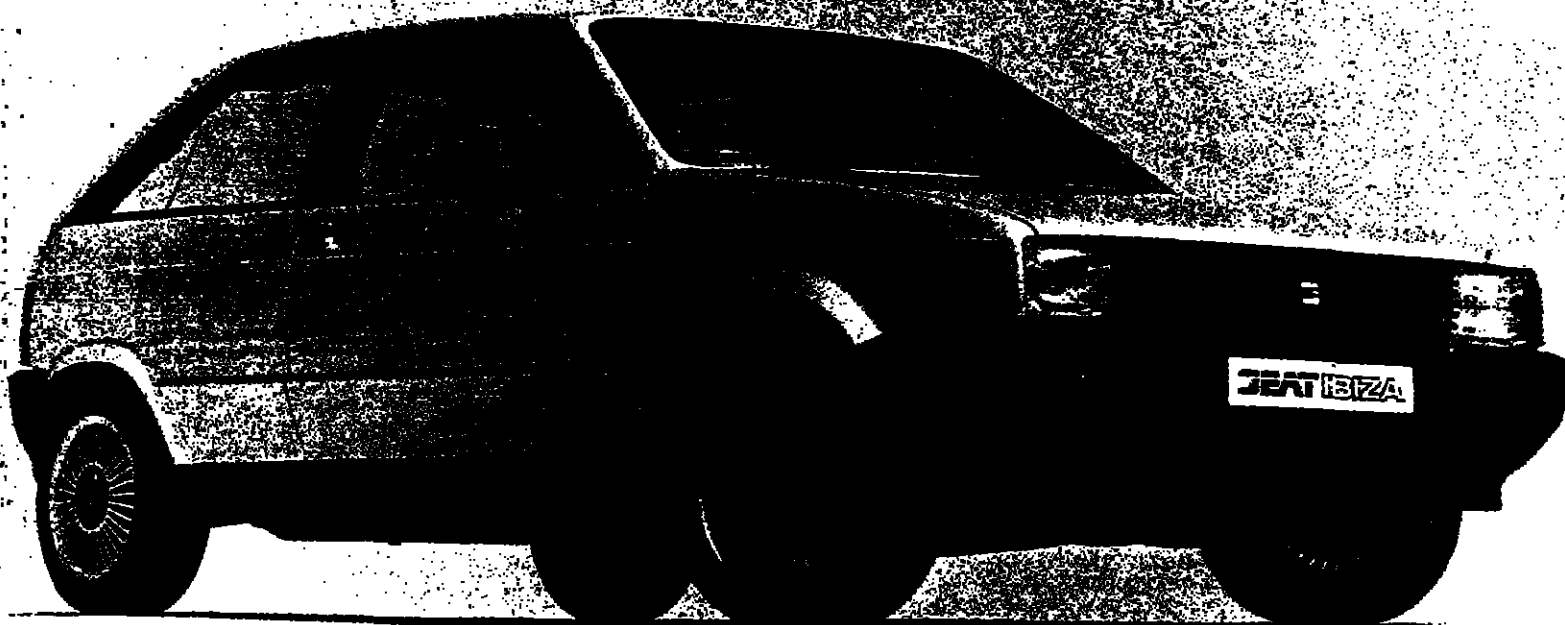
2. DETAILS OF BUSINESS IN ISRAEL INSURANCE BUSINESS AND PROFITS FOR THE YEARS 1982 AND 1983

	1982	1983
Premiums and Policy fees for Life Insurance	IS 24,445	IS 73,467
Premiums and Policy fees for General Insurance	0	0
Loss on Life Insurance	(-12,291)	(-18,677)
Profit (loss) on General Insurance	0	0
Income from Investments net of expenses not set off against Business Account	0	0
Business Loss	(-12,291)	(-18,677)
IS Liabilities in Israel	IS 65,083	IS 232,167
Recognized Investments in Israel	59,777	211,376
Deficit of Investments in Israel	(-5,306)	(-120,791)

NOTES:

- As required by the Israeli Department of Market of Capital, Insurance and Savings, foreign currencies in the above statements for 1982 and 1983 were translated into Israeli Shekels respectively at the following representative rates provided by the Bank of Israel as follows: As at December 31, 1983: Can. \$1.00 = IS 86,597.0; U.S. \$1.00 = IS 107.77; £ Sterling 1.00 = IS 156.1587; As at December 31, 1982: Can. \$1.00 = IS 27,298.6; U.S. \$1.00 = IS 33.65; £ Sterling 1.00 = IS 54.2869.
- Certain comparative figures reported in the above "Synopsis of Consolidated Accounts of the Head Offices Abroad" have been reclassified to conform to the manner of presentation adopted for 1983.
- DETAILED AND COMPLETE ACCOUNTS WITH EXPLANATIONS AND AUDITORS REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE AT: SINAI BLDG. TEL-AVIV. THE ABOVE ADVERTISEMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSURANCE BUSINESS (SUPERINTENDENCE) LAW 1981.

Motoring



Latin looks, German character

Yitzhak Oked visits Spain's Seat car factory, birthplace of the new Ibiza.

IN MAY 1980, the government-owned company that produced Fiat cars in Spain, was confronted with the shattering fact that its 30-year collaboration with Fiat had come to an end.

After four years of hard work, Seat managed this summer to pull the wraps off a brand new car that has been designed and planned without the help of Fiat.

The new Spanish car is called Ibiza (named after an island about 80 miles east of Spain, southwest of Majorca). Seat company officials claim that the Ibiza is Latin in looks and German in character because its Spanish engineers received much help in producing the car from the Germans. (A perfect Ashkenazi-Sephardi match!)

The Ibiza will be available here in the next few weeks, and will cost approximately \$10,000. (No exact price has been given.)

Rafael Alvarez, director of re-

search and development for Seat, explained during a recent press tour of one of his company's plants near Barcelona that the future of the company depends now on the success of Ibiza.

"We knew that we needed a winner - a car with a strong personality and clear customer advantages. What was most important was that the car had to be in the market by this past summer."

From extensive questions put before the Ibiza under the code name "S1" - learned that drivers preferred the styling of Latin cars combined with the performance and durability of German vehicles.

Seat teamed up with Ital Design, an Italian firm specializing in car design. Its world famous automobile designer, Giorgio Giugiaro, gave the Ibiza its special look. Other team members were Karman - which worked on body-building and structure safety - and Porsche, which

contributed Ibiza's engine, gear system and interior finish.

The Ibiza, with its 1.2-litre, 63 horsepower Porsche engine, is in the small-car class. When we climbed some steep Spanish mountains, the Ibiza took the steep incline like a tiger.

The engineers at the Seat plant stressed the Ibiza's outstanding performance, its low fuel consumption, and its anti-pollution and anti-noise devices. They claim that the car will require minimum maintenance.

The Seat and Porsche technicians also promise that the Ibiza's engine will be the basis of a new range of models which will include sporty versions with fuel injection or turbo charger. The 1.2-litre engine can also be used in a super-economic three-cylinder unit. The Ibiza runs on regular petrol.

Test driving the car, we noticed that the Ibiza is particularly easy to handle. The front windshield of the

car is designed very well, giving the driver a good view of the road, but the driver does not seem to have much room to move his legs around. The front doors (the model we drove only had three doors though we heard that eventually there will also be a five-door model) are extremely wide, giving the driver and passenger easy access. The back seat seems to be a little tight on room. It can be folded back to enlarge the baggage compartment.

The president of Seat, Juan Antonio Diaz Alvarez, is confident that the Ibiza will be a great success and that Spain today is becoming a world power in the automobile industry.

"Spain produces today more cars than Great Britain," said Alvarez, "and is the third European exporter after Germany and France. Finally, Europe. Seat has a strong components industry and has exported over a million cars. We are currently exporting one of each two units produced."

Export

Exporting the bubbly

Yitzhak Oked

THE WINE trade is probably Israel's oldest export industry, dating back to ancient times.

More recently, at about the turn of the century, the products of the Rishon LeZion and Zichron Ya'acov wineries started to appear on the tables of European and American Jews.

These wines achieved popularity because they were kosher for Passover and came from Eretz Yisrael. Today the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of those who bought kosher wines no longer drink that sort of sweet wine; they prefer something drier. If they do buy a kosher bottle, it is usually from an American or European winery.

It is easy to understand why the Israeli wine industry seems to be in the doldrums.

Gideon Kottler, managing director of Stock in Israel, told *The Jerusalem Post* that several wineries in Europe have started to make kosher wines because of the high price that they fetch. On the other hand, because of government subsidies in Europe, Israel finds it hard to penetrate with some of its dry wines. "We must admit that we cannot compete in quality with the good wines of Western European countries."

This statement made for the first time by an Israeli wine manufacturer might be termed as a change in policy. Until now local producers claimed that they could compete with the best in Europe.

Kottler said that the Californian, German, French and northern Italian wines are better than the Israeli ones. "For this reason, we have to go over to the lighter, less expensive wines that can compete with those of Portugal, Spain, Eastern Europe and Greece."

The problem here is that these wines are heavily subsidized by their governments and they are able to buy the grapes at relatively low prices, \$120-\$160 per ton, compared with about \$250 here.

Because of this Kottler advises that the Israeli wine industry should return to the Jewish market abroad and try to win them over to Israeli wines and spirits. "This Jewish market is not looking for something fancy but it wants Israeli wine to be of a high quality."

He said that during the first eight months of this year, stock had already exported over \$500,000 worth to Western Europe and South Africa and they hoped to start exporting to other countries soon.

Uri Kellner, the new general man-



ager of Carmel Wine Cooperative, was chosen for his job because of his vast experience in marketing as the general manager of the Tambour paint company. He also served for some time as the representative of one of the co-owners of the Gadot group on its board of directors.

Kellner disagrees with Kottler. He believes that there is a chance to export high-quality Israeli wines. He has high hopes for the best red wine that Carmel produces, a Cabernet Sauvignon grand reserve which is left in oak casks for 18 months.

"From the feedback we have received in Europe, I believe we have a winner," he declared.

Carmel also has a brandy which is selling very well and at a good price. It is Brandy 100 (in honour of Rishon LeZion and the winery there which celebrated its centenary in 1982) which, on the average, is left to age in oak casks for about eight to nine years.

Another of Kellner's trump cards in increasing exports is a recent know-how royalty agreement signed with the Italian Bosca company that makes sparkling wines. According to the agreement, Carmel will manufacture for local consumption Bosca wines here and Bosca will market abroad Israeli-made Bosca sparkling kosher wine.

Kellner is confident that this

sparkling wine will be a hit both here and abroad, judging from the experience they had with Fantasia.

Just these two items would increase exports from \$4m. to \$5m. according to Kellner. And he is aiming even higher following recent agreements made with two large chain stores in Britain - Marks and Spencer and Tesco.

He also hopes to increase sales in the U.S. and Canada, traditionally good markets for Israeli wines. During the past year, Carmel exported to those countries \$3.25m. worth of wines and spirits.

Carmel recently sent two representatives to increase sales in Europe. One will be located in Germany to look after all the Common Market countries and the second in England to cover Great Britain and Scandinavia.

Kellner brought out a cold bottle of grape juice. As we enjoyed it, he said: "We had this here all the time but no one thought of selling it abroad. We recently started to export this and we cannot meet the demand."

As I left the winery, I could not but feel a little optimistic about the future of Israeli wine exports. But I was also sober enough to know that the industry still has a long way to go before it can really be felt in world wine circles.

The used car game

WITH ALL the recent economic steps that have made a new car more expensive, the eyes of many potential new car buyers have turned to the used car market.

We asked Ephraim Mohar, past president of the Used Car Dealers Association of Israel, today an automobile assessor, for advice on buying a used car.

If you aren't in a rush, sit tight and wait, says Mohar. He promises that prices of used cars - and eventually of new cars, too - will fall. At present used cars are overpriced, and November and December should see considerable drops in prices, which will then find their new level or drop even further.

Mohar based his prediction on the fact that many Israeli households now have two or even three cars. Because of the recent government steps and those planned for the future, it will be very hard to keep one car, not to mention two or three.

According to his calculations, in the middle of October the monthly

upkeep of a small car up to 1600cc per month was about \$325; from 1600cc to 2000cc about \$450 and cars larger than that over \$550 per month. "Because of this, the longer a person waits to buy a second-hand car, the cheaper it will be," he says.

He also advises owners of large cars to switch to smaller fuel-efficient cars. "I've been in this field a long time, and I don't remember the price of fuel ever jumping by over 100 per cent in a matter of weeks as it did recently. And according to statements made by Yitzhak Moda'i, the price of fuel will continue to rise."

Prices of new cars will also go down, Mohar predicts, because fewer people will be buying and dealers will simply lower their commissions in order to sell. He is confident, too, that the importers will manage to persuade the manufacturers to lower the price because of the present crisis in Israel.

If you are trying to buy a car through the classified ads, wait a day or two after the ad appears, advises Mohar. If the car has not yet been sold, the seller will be more amenable to lowering the price.

He also says that with today's

tough laws protecting the buyer, there is no risk in buying from a used car dealer, but here he emphasizes that the buyer should get everything concerning the history of the car in writing.

He warns against buying a car if the seller is not sure about its past history, and he advises having the car checked at a reputable Ministry of Transport-licensed garage that specializes in yearly check-ups. Also here the potential buyer should receive the full results of the test in writing.

Mohar publishes regularly a used-car price list which he refers to in his work as an assessor. In mid-October, for example, a sampling of prices of popular 1982 models included a small Daihatsu, \$8,700; Audi 80 (1,300cc), \$12,900; Autobianchi Junior, \$6,500; Subaru (1,300cc), \$10,000; Volkswagen Golf (1100cc, three doors), \$9,600; Fiat 127, \$7,250; Renault 5 (956cc), \$8,200 and Ford Fiesta (957cc), \$7,500.

Signs of the times

NEW YORK. - Some New York City street signs have become as blunt as New Yorkers themselves, with motorists seeking scarce city centre parking spaces being told, "Don't even think of parking here."

"No parking. No standing. No stopping. No kidding," reads another along city traffic lanes reserved for rush-hour buses.

One series of garish yellow signs carries a cartoon and caption warning motorists to keep intersections clear for fear of "gridlock" - a massive traffic tie-up in which all streets are blocked in every direction.

Pedestrians, too, are addressed in plain language: "Littering is dirty and selfish, so don't do it," says a common sign, displaying a direct personal tone.

"They might be, pardon the pun, signs of the times," says social psychologist Frederick Koenig. "When you get times of economic stress, people take on an authoritarian tone."

"I think these signs are ways of getting tough. People are less tolerant of deviance."

Koenig, who teaches a course on sign theory and use at Tulane Uni-

versity in New Orleans, said U.S. traffic signs vary significantly despite design standards set by the federal government.

"In California, signs reflect a more polite and caring attitude. There are some that ask motorists to 'Drive carefully, please.'"

"I think there's a general abruptness, an impatience, in those New York signs that's characteristic of New Yorkers."

New York City traffic department spokesman Victor Ross agrees that street signs reflect the community, regarded as the most aggressive in the United States. (Reuter)

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Profits of First Int'l surge again

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — First International Bank yesterday reported profits for the first nine months of 1984 of IS3.5 billion, or almost \$10 million. This represents a stunning 82 per cent jump in real terms over the figures for the same period in 1983. First International is thus maintaining its record as one of the most consistently profitable and fastest growing concerns in the economy.

Its results are all the more remarkable when viewed against the general background of heavy losses, or at least sharply-reduced profits, which most companies have reported in recent months.

The First International Bank and its subsidiaries are the only companies in the country, other than those registered on American stock exchanges, that report results every quarter. However, the figures issued refer to the whole nine-month period taken together, with no separate results for the third quarter per se.

The unaudited figures are a mixture of nominal and adjusted numbers. Thus, the most meaningful of the figures is that for net profit after adjustment for inflation, as per Opinion 23 of the Institute of Chartered Public Accountants.

As noted, this profit reached IS3,782m. for the January-September 1984 period, compared to IS2,083m. in the same period in 1983, (all in constant September 1984 shekels).

Nominal figures are given for both profits and balance sheet totals. Most analysts now consider these to be both misleading and meaningless, but companies continue to churn them out since that is what the law and accounting requirements dictate.

For the record, these figures show real growth in every sector, including an increase in the balance sheet of 14 per cent since September 1983.

A more relevant statistic is the fact that the annualized return on equity reached 14 per cent, after adjustment to inflation. This is an outstanding result by any standard, the more so in view of the current economic conditions.

Bank spokesman Gideon Rotem went out of his way to stress some of the negative factors which go to make up the following background picture.

The bank is penalised for being profitable in that it has to pay advance income tax on the basis of its nominal profits, which are in fact far higher than would be warranted by the level of its real profits. These sums are eventually returned, but they are severely eroded by inflation in the interim, because they are linked only from the end of the tax year, while they are paid over the whole course of the year. Needless to say, the bank is seeking a solution to this system which penalises profitable companies.

While the interest charged to customers in July and August remained above the then level of inflation, the

opposite was true in September. It seems likely that this negative real interest rate will persist in October. This fact causes the bank's capital to erode but, Rotem points out, the bank's results were achieved despite these obstacles.

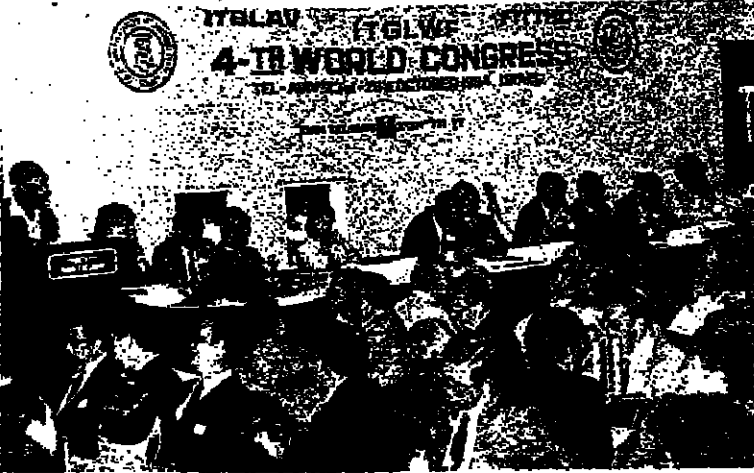
First International, unlike its larger competitors, does not have a large overseas presence, and therefore did not benefit from the fact that the dollar appreciated much more rapidly against the shekel in the first nine months of 1984 than the official rate of inflation for that period.

Furthermore, First International is engaged solely in financial activities, and has no non-bank or industrial subsidiaries to offset or diversify its banking results.

As against this, First International — the fifth-largest bank in the country — has few, if any, of the problems that plague its larger rivals. By a mixture of good luck and good judgment, the bank did not get involved in supporting its own shares, and is thus not a party to the "arrangement" covering the bank shares of October 1983.

In addition, First International's management has consistently refused to be drawn into any activity that could not be justified on a cold profit-and-loss basis. Also, its relative youth has saved it from being saddled with the burden of large numbers of unprofitable accounts, such as *patam* reparation accounts.

When all is said and done, however, the level of profitability which the bank consistently shows is a source of envy to many other companies, not only in the banking industry. It is a rare gleam of light in an increasingly gloomy corporate sector.



Histadrut Secretary Israel Kessar, at left, addresses the 4th World Congress of the International Union of Textile, Clothing and Leather Workers, meeting at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv yesterday. The congress attracted about 300 delegates from 40 countries. (Hayotzer)

Farmers plead for better terms of their exchange rate

By MACABEE DEAN
TEL AVIV.

The exchange rate guarantee should be restructured for those exporting mainly to Europe. This plea was made yesterday by Eli Izakson, president of the Farmers Federation.

He added that otherwise agricultural exports to Europe — nearly 90 per cent of all agricultural exports — would drop drastically. Under the present exchange rate guarantee, he said, the overwhelming majority of farmers are exporting at a loss. The same applies to nearly all textile exporters and to many other producers.

"It is all very well for the government to tell us to start exporting to the U.S., but our traditional markets are in Europe. And it will be impossible under present conditions to start shipping agricultural produce to the U.S.," he said.

Izakson added that "we cannot raise the price of our exports. We will lose our customers, who will buy

elsewhere. In addition, they are paying a fair price today."

The speaker pointed out that 40 per cent of the "weight" in the exchange rate guarantee consisted of the dollar.

During the past year the dollar has been gaining in strength against the European currencies, which have fallen in value by between 20 and 30 per cent, he said. This meant, he added, that the exporters to Europe were getting about 20 per cent less compensation than was coming to them.

"The exchange rate guarantee should be restructured so that the effects of the dollar are neutralized. This will give exporters to Europe a fair compensation. 'About half of all farmers work for export,'" he added.

Izakson also wants the present "cultivation loans" granted by the authorities, to be continued, saying that their abolition would be highly detrimental to farmers.

Mexico to stop natural gas sales to U.S.

MEXICO CITY (Reuters). — Mexico is to suspend natural gas sales to the U.S. from November 1 rather than lower its prices, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Since deregulation of Canadian gas sales in July, exporters there have been undercutting Mexico's price of \$4.40 per 1,000 cubic feet by up to \$1.40.

Mexico does not want to reduce its prices in line with the Canadians and instead will use the gas domestically, the sources said.

All Mexico's current natural gas imports, 180 million cubic feet a day, go to the U.S. The Canadian exports to the U.S. are 10 times higher than Mexico's.

Lines cleared for portable radio-telephone network

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Communications Ministry and Bezek will soon push for the establishment of an automatic portable telephone service, meant mainly for companies that can afford such a refinement.

The move was made possible this week by a decision by the High Court of Justice to reject a suit by Iturit, a deeper firm, which lost the public tender for the proposed service.

Iturit and a secondary contractor brought suit in the High Court after the tender was won by Motorola. Iturit sued not only the ministry and Bezek, the public telephone company, but also the communications minister and Motorola (Mordchai Zipori was minister when the tender was awarded in April of last year).

According to the ministry, Motorola won the tender because it met all the criteria and Iturit failed because it had not succeeded in bringing together the necessary production groups and investors. The ministry extended the tender period once, but refused to do so again, despite Iturit's request.

Iturit was represented in the case by former justice minister Shmuel Tamir.

The court's explanation for its decision was that Iturit was not ready by the time the tender offer expired.

Iturit was ordered to pay IS600,000 in court expenses.

The portable phone system, based on cellular technology, exists abroad, and would enable owners of the expensive wireless phones to call anyone in Israel or abroad.

Airline captains past 60 to step down

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
TEL AVIV.

Pilots past their 60th birthday will no longer be allowed to be captains of most types of passenger planes now in service with Israel's major airlines.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu yesterday signed orders to the effect that at the age of 60 pilots may not be captains of "large" passenger planes, meaning any plane whose maximum take-off weight is 15,700 kilos or more. This includes even Arkia's 50-seat Dash-7s, a senior ministry official said.

Pilots may, however, fly as first officers until they reach the age of 65. Then the first officers, too, are to be grounded.

The regulations, designed to increase flight safety, have been issued in accordance with recommendations by the UN-affiliated International Civil Aviation Organization. They do thus not come as a surprise, Captain Yitzhak Gonen, the head of the Israel Pilots Association, said their work agreement with El Al provides that captains step down at 60.

Embroglio about bargain flights in U.S.

Post Aviation Reporter
TEL AVIV.

The senior representative of TWA here, Edward Frankfort, said yesterday he expected problems following the court's interim injunction barring the airline from selling \$149 tickets giving holders eight flights within the U.S.

The court issued the order at the request of the Civil Aviation Administration, which claimed that the American carrier was offering these tickets valid in the U.S. before hav-

ing given the administration enough time to consider the scheme. The administration complained that El Al was unable to sell such cheap tickets.

The ban will mainly affect people who ordered these tickets for use before November 18 — but have not yet collected them. Frankfort said TWA would not be able to provide those tickets. But there are no restrictions on selling tickets for flights in the U.S. after November 18.

Casomat thief withdraws IS300,000 in 24-hour spree

By DIANA LERNER
Special to The Post

TEL AVIV. — On the morning of September 30, Dina D., a librarian worker at a religious teachers' seminary in the heart of the city, made three withdrawals of IS5,000 each from a Bank Leumi casomat and then boarded a crowded bus to her office near Rehov Dizengoff.

A day later, when she was about to make another withdrawal, she discovered that her casomat card was missing. She went to the bank to report the loss and was told she had an overdraft of almost IS300,000. This, despite the fact that her ceiling for overdrafts had been set at only half of her salary.

A cunning casomat thief had apparently memorized her number when she made her withdrawals and deftly divested her of her card. He had then apparently spent a busy 24 hours running from casomat to cas-

omat in 20 parts of the city and withdrawn with lightning speed sums of up to IS5,000 at a time. His total was IS189,000 during the afternoon and night of September 30 and another IS90,000 during the day and past midnight October 1.

According to the contract signed by Casomat card holders, the bank has no responsibility for 12 hours after being notified of the loss or theft of a card. However, because the computer did not stop withdrawals in excess of half her salary, as agreed in her contract, the casomat victim is asking for compensation not only for the IS90,000 withdrawn after the stipulated 12-hour period, but also for the sum over and above her overdraft allowance. She also wants to be compensated for the interest accrued in the meanwhile.

At present her case is being reviewed by the Bank Leumi claims department, which promises an early decision.

Goodrich to invest in Egypt tire plant

CAIRO (AP). — Egypt has decided to build a new tire factory with 20 per cent participation by an American tire company, the state-controlled Middle East News Agency said yesterday.

The agency, quoting the deputy chairman of the government's Industrialization Authority, said the Goodrich company has agreed to contribute \$25 million to the factory capital of \$125.

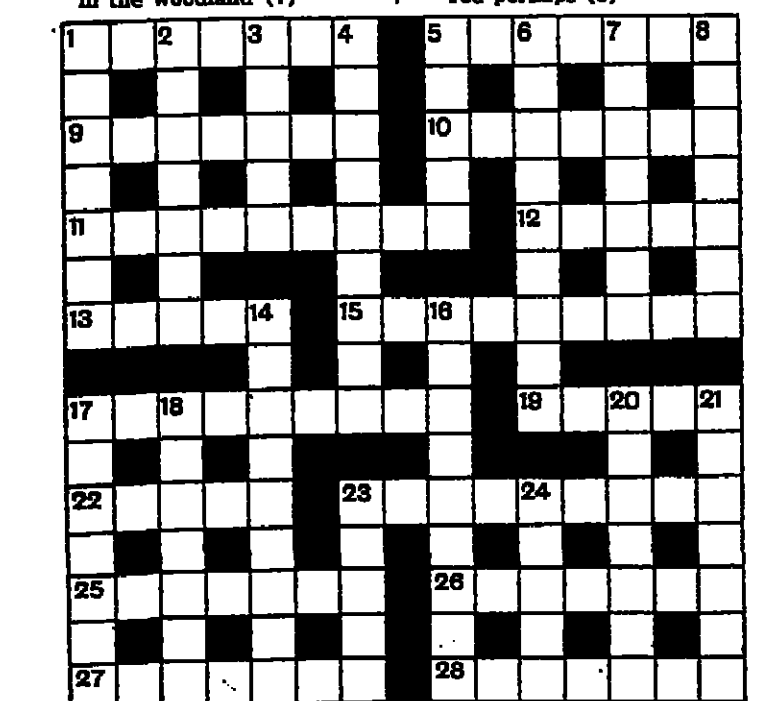
The new plant will have a capacity of one million radial tires annually, Mena said. Along with existing tire production, the new factory's output will meet all domestic requirements and leave a surplus for export.

CABLE SHIP. — Bahrain Telecommunications Company has decided to buy a cable ship to be used for cable maintenance in the Gulf.



ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Play jealous husband to return greeting (7)</p> <p>5 The old ensign is really old (7)</p> <p>9 Seats of the mighty holding one (7)</p> <p>10 With Australia's big bird in front, behold us, eager to copy! (7)</p> <p>11 Most riots are dispersed by such road users (9)</p> <p>12 Edible nonsense! (5)</p> <p>13 Audible blows are at least top notch for toxophiles (5)</p> <p>15 There's proverbial diabolical mischief to be wrought by lazy workers (4, 5)</p> <p>17 Poem about sliced bun helps to keep a cool head (9)</p> <p>19 Cuts down braces, they say (5)</p> <p>22 Church anthem taken from remote text (5)</p> <p>23 Equipment for a hold-up at the hostler's (9)</p> <p>25 Lamb is after a high ball in the garden (7)</p> <p>26 Roughly added an appendix or two (7)</p> <p>27 Somnolent one holds up the line for British Rail (7)</p> <p>28 Locks for Nazi secret police in the woodland (7)</p> | <p>DOWN</p> <p>1 Seat of an empire (7)</p> <p>2 Cite her conversion as a disaster (7)</p> <p>3 As a passenger carrier I get involved with former railway (5)</p> <p>4 Unreasonably persistent idea for an old boys' gathering (9)</p> <p>5 Superficial extents are as written here (5)</p> <p>6 The Royal yacht, for instance, could lead to an engagement (9)</p> <p>7 Oriental movement concerned with disturbance of mind (7)</p> <p>8 Do they try out bed canopies for old money? (7)</p> <p>14 Petticoat for a cricketer (5, 4)</p> <p>16 Most modern paintings made by a tardy traveller (4, 5)</p> <p>17 Herbal remedies could be the easy ones (7)</p> <p>18 Famous but unskilled (7)</p> <p>20 Three thirds of old York shire (7)</p> <p>21 Masters disturbed by little flowers (7)</p> <p>23 Singular step made plurally in case (5)</p> <p>24 Little whipspool heard by Ted perhaps (5)</p> |
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The death penalty?

THE grisly murder of two Israeli university students near the Cremisan monastery has again raised the question of capital punishment for such dastardly crimes. The police believe all the evidence indicates that the killings were perpetrated for political motives. Whatever the context, it is certain that the two students, hiking in the area, were targeted by the murderer simply because they were Jews.

Until now, Israel's authorities have always concluded that the consequences of imposing the death penalty for terrorist murder would on balance be more harmful than useful. Such a penalty would elicit heavy political flak. It would also make martyrs of the murderers, and could lead to acts of revenge.

It is precisely to avoid escalation of killing that armies generally abide by conventions regarding prisoners. Terrorist groups do not observe such conventions. But they try to exploit the exchange value of prisoners. In normal circumstances that in itself becomes a constraint against the death penalty even in the case of convicted terrorist murderers.

However, in Israel's case even this residual rational constraint has been, grotesquely, turned into an incentive for terrorist acts. The terrorists, having no reason to fear a death penalty, having no reason to be deterred by the conditions of their imprisonment in Israeli jails if they are caught, and having good reason to believe that they may ultimately be freed early in an exchange, feel they can purchase "heroism" at an acceptable price.

This is especially true of those who would engage in the abduction and murder of innocent individuals, in contrast to those who at least risk confrontation with Israel's armed forces.

Moreover, individual political murder of innocents, as distinct from organized para-military terrorism, is uniquely sadistic. Therefore, it probably appeals to those who are already more sadistically than politically inclined. To treat such depraved persons like prisoners of war means to encourage them and to relinquish the society's right to protection against them.

These are genuine issues. They cannot be disposed of by clichés whether of the political left or right. They require careful and precise consideration. And certainly if they are not aired, the field will be left open only to those, like Rafael Eitan and others known for their extreme views. For when a humane society, like Israel, is made to feel that it is vulnerable and that its humane values are being exploited against it, encouragement is given to those who would overturn those values.

That threat cannot be confronted by internal debate alone. It also requires action against its external causes.

It is time, therefore, for Israel to rethink its assumptions about the death penalty.

Small blessings too

A BEVY of ministers joined Mayor Teddy Kollek this week in a ceremony to congratulate themselves upon the official completion of the new road scheme at the entrance to the capital.

The mayor told them that the new arrangements, in whose construction their ministries participated, were a big step forward in solving Jerusalem's traffic problems. And so they are. The bottleneck at Jerusalem's entrance has been eased.

And if building the new intersection took a few months longer than the one-year deadline, that is forgivable for such a major and complex construction project.

But what the participants at the ceremony conveniently overlooked were the many years preceding the last one in which one or another part of Jerusalem's entrance was being dug up, then filled in, only to be dug up again. That long comic opera in which each governmental or city department seemed to view this intersection as its own property without reference to the others and without coordinating their periodic ravaging of the street dated back to the early 1970s.

Since the brand new intersection has not been provided with zippers, presumably that past penchant for partisan trenching and tunnelling, without a master plan, has also been laid to rest. And that too is something to be grateful for.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS RECORD crowds marched to Miami's metropolis recently to stare at an attraction shipped in from Spain but which they could have seen on any city sidewalk any day of the week — urban man.

"This has been beyond a shadow of a doubt the most popular exhibit we've ever had at the zoo," said Rick Hensler, marketing director for Metrozoo. "We've had people standing there for hours and hours." Hensler said urban man, also known as Albert Vidal, 38, or *homo sapiens urbanus*, hiked the attendance during the three-day exhibit to more than 10,000, about three times what it was for the same period last year. Profits for the zoo were about \$20,000, he said.

For three days, Vidal ate, drank, slept, read newspapers, watched television and used the telephone next door to the Galapagos tortoise, to the delight of gawking audiences. Vidal, a mime who has taken his exhibit to zoos in Italy, Germany and Switzerland after first showing it in Barcelona, charged Metrozoo \$10,000 for roundtrip fares for himself and two assistants, expenses and a two-week stay in Miami, Hensler said. Metrozoo paid half and the Metro-Dade Cultural Affairs Committee picked up the other half.

"I think it's a modest fee," said zoo director Robert Yokel. "I'm always suspect of a society that thinks art is cheap, and I think of this as an art form. I don't think you can buy art any cheaper than that."

PS DID A MYSTERIOUS ape-like creature climb Mount Everest in early October of this year? That is the question the Nepalese Tourist Ministry is asking after unusual footprints were sighted in the summit of the world's highest peak.

The tracks were reported by two Australian climbers, Tim Macartney-Snape and Greg Mortimer, who reached the 8,848-metre-high summit on October 3 from the Chinese side.

They assumed the footprints, including a trail leading to the summit from Everest's southeast ridge, were

made by a Dutch expedition climbing from the Nepalese side. But the Dutch did not put a climber on the summit until October 8, five days after the Australian sighting.

The Nepalese Tourist Ministry discounts the possibility that the prints were earlier expeditions. The last successful attempt to conquer the peak was by an Indian team on May 23. Snow would have obliterated those tracks officials say.

Some observers believe that the increasing number of climbing expeditions in the Himalayas may have driven the legendary splay-toed beast, known as the "Yeti" or abominable snowman, into more remote areas — such as the summit of Everest.

PS IN A BREAK-THROUGH in the study of genetic diseases, researchers in Bethesda, Maryland, and in San Diego, California, have cloned the gene that, when mutant, causes Gaucher's disease, which primarily affects Ashkenazi Jews.

According to New Jersey's *Jewish News*, those afflicted with the disease lack an enzyme called glucocerebrosidase. The scientists said they have isolated the genetic information for directing the body's manufacture of this enzyme.

Gaucher's afflicts one in every 2,500 Jews, and one in 25 are carriers. Abnormal cells in the bone marrow cause symptoms in childhood or adolescence, resulting in bone, orthopedic, spleen and liver problems. There are also blood abnormalities, including easy bruising and prolonged bleeding.

Dr. Edward Ginns of the research team said that the cloning of the gene opens the door to finding a cure. Cloning is a cheap, fast way to obtain a large amount of the enzyme.

J.S.I.
 Postscripts welcomes items from readers, especially anecdotes concerning the lighter side of life in Israel. Contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, address, and identity-card number, and sent to: Postscripts, The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Roshnaiya, Jerusalem 91000.

A conspiracy against the future

By MEIR MERHAV

THE PREVIOUS article in this series discussed the study of Israel's inflationary process in 1974-83 by Prof. Nissan Liviatan and Sylvia Piterman, which finds that inflation has been pushed up successively by government efforts to alleviate balance of payments difficulties that occurred for different reasons.

Their analysis leads them to recommend counter-cyclical policies aimed at the balance of payments, so as to "smooth out" the crises, bring the balance of payments back to "normal" and thereby restrain inflation from accelerating. These policies, which cannot reduce inflation, are to be implemented in stages and would lay the foundations for a complete disinflation scheme. Such a scheme would have to be drastic, abrupt, and would require a change in the present economic regime.

But since their study was written (in July 1984), events may have overtaken their approach. The coalescence of an acute balance of payments crisis with hyperinflation (the possibility of which they predicted) seems to have telescoped the "stage-setting" measures they proposed into the correction for the structural imbalances and deformations of the economy, which inflation hid from sight and, in turn, aggravated.

These deformations are the core of a study by Yossef Yoran of the Bank of Israel which, in an abbreviated version, has just been published in the October issue of the *Economic Quarterly* (in Hebrew). The article, entitled "Inflation and Structural Change," has a suggestive subtitle: "An Analysis of Schizophrenia in the Economic System."

THE ISRAELI economy in the last decade, Yoran says, has not been on a stable-equilibrium path and has no mechanisms for correcting deviations from equilibrium; on the contrary, economic policy has constantly pushed it further from equilibrium and has metamorphosed the economy on all levels. That policy, or "irregular arrangement," as Yoran calls it, made it possible to attain objectives that are irreconcilable in a normal economy: a continued increase in real income and consumption while output stagnated. In 1972-

82 per capita real income rose by 24 per cent, private consumption per capita by 37 per cent, while real net output per capita fell by 8.9 per cent.

These irreconcilable developments were made possible by a "pathological" change in the economy's structure, in which the business sector (excluding financial services) was singled out for restraint in an economy that, as a whole, was not restrained. Investments contracted drastically, the per capita growth of the capital stock stopped, and the entire addition to employment was absorbed in the financial sector, and in occupations paid for out of the public purse.

The contraction of investment released the real resources for an increase in consumption while output was stagnating, while the absorption of the addition to the labour force outside the business sector prevented unemployment and made it possible for real wages to rise. The process was an interaction between a rise in real wages that originated in the public and financial sector, an increased return on financial assets (created by the government), and a revaluation of the currency in real terms.

THE TURNING point of the economy was the end of 1973, after the Yom Kippur War. Vastly increased defence expenditures and the oil crisis increased the balance of payments deficit and reduced the economy's real income. This made it impossible to maintain the previous rate of economic growth and the previous allocation of resources among different uses. Instead of reducing consumption and increasing exports, economic policy choked and reduced economic activity and brought the business sector to stagnation.

Economic policy was directed towards shielding individuals from the need to adjust to the new reality of reduced income and the jump in import prices. Maintaining "normalcy" for the public with respect to living standards and expectations was the watchword. A phrase coined earlier, in the War of Attrition, I might add, seems to fit — that "we fight the war so that the lights on

Dizengoff Street may continue to shine.

A gap opened up between actual and expected living standards, on the one hand, and the real resources available on the other hand. This gap, which Yoran calls an income inflation, and which economic policy never attempted to close by forcing the economy to accept sacrifice, generated its own dynamic. Not all the demand for higher income translated itself into inflation, which was held back by a trade-off between price increases and a structural degeneration of the economy. The capital stock stopped growing, and net investment approached zero.

Economic policy alternated between efforts to restrain inflation at the expense of worsening the balance of payments, and efforts to improve the latter by pushing up inflation. However, there was never a return to the former path: the process escalated and the gap of income inflation widened continuously.

In this arrangement, real incomes could only rise provided that they would not be translated into real effective demand; otherwise they would have evaporated in inflation. The divorce between income and demand was effected by a rapidly developing mechanism of absorbing financial resources from the public — away from the business sector which was crowded out. The mechanism eroded investment in productive assets. A huge financial balloon was created, which sucked up savings from the business sector and households, and spouted them back again in the form of subsidies, grants, transfer payments, credit subsidies and current income as well as capital profits from the financial assets, and providing the cash for raising wages.

THE PICTURE painted by Yossef Yoran is that of a tacit social compact, in which a semblance of "normalcy" was maintained in what might be called "civilian life" — as if the Yom Kippur War had never happened, as if the defence burden had not leapt to a level where it absorbed a quarter of our resources. The real resources for that fake normalcy came from choking off

Dry Bones



investment. It was a conspiracy against the future.

The mechanisms that were developed to make this system work had a tremendous price. They diverted vast resources just to "manage" the system, to living with it. The entire addition to the labour force was absorbed in the publicly-financed sectors and in a ballooning financial sector. Productivity ceased to rise and, in time, even fell. In the January 1984 issue of the *Economic Quarterly* Prof. Ephraim Kleiman estimated the waste from inflation-related activities at 4 per cent of the gross national product. That was a conservative estimate even then — it is probably much more now.

Among the data assembled by Yossef Yoran, a table showing from what sources industry financed its gross investment illuminates the role played by the government-created "financial balloon." In 1979, industry's external resources for investment were 79 per cent of gross investment, and nearly all of that came from government loans and grants. In 1980, external finance was 69 per cent; in 1981, 95 per cent, and in 1982 external finance was even 29 per cent bigger than gross investment, with 16 per cent of the finance coming from issues of bonds and shares to the public. It is not far-fetched to guess that industry's internal accumulation mostly fed the "financial balloon" itself, where returns were high and safe — only to be disbursed back to those who, by joining the club of "approved enterprises," became eligible for government largesse.

True, our exports have grown during this period of domestic stagnation — from \$1,562 million in 1973 to \$5,737 million in 1982. But it has been a long time since anybody calculated the real cost of these exports, in terms of domestic resources. And at the same time, the civilian trade gap (excluding direct defence imports) has also grown, from \$1,351 million in 1973 to \$2,754 million in 1983.

Yoran concludes by posing two alternatives for economic policy: the first, to bring about those basic structural changes that were called for by the initial shock of end-1973, which were evaded then and later, became more difficult as time went on and the economy became more "pathologically deformed." The changes will have to affect real income and wages, the exchange rate, the allocation of resources among different uses, the structure of employment, the structure of wealth, and nearly everything else.

The second alternative is to carry on as before, to attempt again to muddle through by temporarily curbing consumption, including defence expenditures, by further eating up our capital stock, by continuing to live with high inflation. It is, as recent developments have shown, a dead-end road.

A further injection of American aid may make it possible to stave off disaster for a little while longer. Chances are that if the signals of the present crisis are not read correctly, that aid, too, if and when it will be forthcoming, will be drawn into the vortex of uncontrollable inflationary-paralysis of the entire apparatus of production may be the result.

THE CHANGES required here and now go far beyond economics. They impose an entirely new order of national priorities. The drastic restructuring of the economy that has become imperative dictates changes in the allocation of resources and in the instruments of allocation of major decisions. The immediate decisions will have to be in the area of social and economic policy and creating the preconditions for the structural changes that must be brought about — and these depend on a major reorientation in foreign and defence policy. The next article will address itself to these issues.

The writer is the economic editor of The Jerusalem Post. This is the third of four articles on Israel's current economic crisis.

READERS' LETTERS

NEGATIVE STEREOTYPE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — The recent article about daylight saving time certainly raised my temperature when I read the remarks of former chief rabbi Shlomo Goren referring to the savings which could be realized through energy conservation and daylight saving time. He mentions that although six or seven million dollars "is a considerable amount of money...almost all of that could be raised in a single fundraising dinner in the Diaspora..."

There are many of us in the Diaspora and Israel who are trying to bridge the gap between American and Israeli Jews, to educate one another, and to break down some of the stereotypes with which one group has viewed the other. I am certain that Rabbi Goren wants more than funds from his brothers and sisters outside of Israel, but his remarks confirm a latent prejudice which no doubt lingers in the minds of many.

Between 20 and 25 per cent of American Jews live below poverty level and many more are middle income families. Diaspora and Israeli Jewish communities have much more to share than big bucks donated by the upper echelon (much needed and much appreciated) and the beginning of this sharing process is the dissolution of the negative stereotype of the Diaspora Jewish community as being merely a source of funds. How much more *zedaka* could be transferred to Israel, and how much more *aliya* could there be if this and other intercommunal quarrels could cease among Jews!

JONATHAN BLATCH
 St. Louis, Missouri.

HAIFA ORCHESTRA TOUR

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — I read with great pleasure about the Haifa Symphony Orchestra's foreign tour in which you mention that it is the first such one.

I am certainly proud of the Haifa Symphony Orchestra's development as I was Music Director for seven years and I hope this tour was a success.

However, I would like to point out that the first foreign tour was done under my direction in the sixties, in Cyprus which is certainly not too far from Israel, but still a foreign country.

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FAITHFUL READERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — In 1973/74, I was on my first visit to Israel as a student at the Afro-Asian Institute in Tel Aviv from Papua, New Guinea. When the war broke out, the daily *Jerusalem Post* at my door was a great help in keeping me informed and helping me to understand what was happening. I read it out to all the African delegates, whose countries had broken relations with Israel, and this helped them decide to stay on.

I made many friends during my stay in Israel, including Shlomo Markovitch from Haifa. In order to remind me, in the lonely desert of North West Queensland, that I do belong to the family of Israel, Markovitch, now in his seventies, subscribes for me year after year to your International Edition as a Rosh Hashana present.

I am the only Jew within 2,000 kms., bitterly lonely and isolated. Yet I am not the only one who waits every week for *The Jerusalem Post* to reach me. When I finish it, I pass it on to my Lebanese friend, Charlie, who was born in Haifa, Palestine. As a Christian Arab, he sees in *The Post* his only source of information from Beirut. Then comes my Abyssinian CP friend, whose mother goes on pilgrimage to Jerusalem every year: he feels himself very far from home and closely tied to Jerusalem, his spiritual home. After him comes

KITTY FISCHER
 Mt. Isa, Australia.

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